

NEOTROPICAL MYRSINACEAE — XVII

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GENTLEA Lundell, *Wrightia* 3: 100. 1964

GENTLEA AURICULATA Lundell, sp. nov. — Frutex vel arbor parva, ad 6 m. alta; ramuli glabrati; folia glabra, subsessilis vel late petiolata, petiolo late marginato, ad 7 mm. longo; lamina coriacea, utrinque venosissima, obovato-elliptica vel oblanceolata, 6–14 cm. longa, 2.5–6.5 cm. lata, apice abrupte subacuminata, acumine acutiuscula, basi acuta vel subcuneata; inflorescentia terminalis, parva, late paniculata, ad 3.5 cm. longa, lepidoto-puberula; flores corymbosi, 5-meri; pedicelli fructiferi ad 1.2 cm. longi; sepala late ovata vel ovato-rotundata, ad 2 mm. longa, apice rotundata, ciliata, apice minute nigropunctata; corolla campanulata, ad 5.5 mm. longa, tubo ad 3 mm. alta, intus papillosa, extus minute et dense lepidota, lobis glabris, late ovatis, 2–2.5 mm. longis, basi auriculatis, apice acutiusculis, pallido-punctatis; stamina profunde inclusa; filamenta ca. 5.5 mm. longa; antherae parvae, ovato-cordatae, ca. 1 mm. longae; ovarium glabrum; stylus ca. 4 mm. longus; ovula 12, pluriseriata.

Guatemala: Dept. Zacapa, Sierra de Las Minas, middle and upper south-facing slopes of Volcan Gemelos, alt. 2100–3200 m., Jan. 26, 1942, Julian A. Steyermark 43277 (holotype, F; isotype, US; xerox and fragment, LL), shrub to small tree 4–20 ft. tall.

Gentlea auriculata is a remarkable new species distributed under the name Ardisia venosa Mast. [Synardisia venosa (Mast.) Lundell] probably because of the tubular-campanulate corolla. The distinctive corolla is unique in that the lobes are shorter than the campanulate tube, broadly ovate and with small rounded auricles at base, whence the specific epithet. The species is notable otherwise for its firmly coriaceous glabrous leaves which are venose on both surfaces and resembling Gentlea venosissima (R. & P.) Lundell in this aspect.

GENTLEA LANCIFOLIA Lundell, sp. nov. — Frutex 3 m.; ramuli graciles, minutissime rufo-lepidoti; folia parva, subtus minutissime lepidota, petiolata, petiolo marginato, ad 5 mm. longo; lamina chartacea, grisea, lanceolata vel oblanceolata, 2–4.5 cm. longa, 1–1.6 cm. lata, apice angustata, obtusiuscula, basi acutiuscula, revoluta, integra, punctata; inflorescentia terminalis, sessilis, parva, paniculata, ca. 1.5 cm.

longa, minute lepidota; pedicelli fructiferi ad 2.8 mm. longi, crassi; sepala parva, lanceolata, ca. 1 mm. longa; fructus globosus.

Honduras: Dept. Intibuca, cut over cloud forest between Calaveras and El Duraznillo, cordillera Opalaca, alt. 1800 m., March 12, 1970, Antonio Molina R. & Albertina R. Molina 25547 (holotype, F; xerox and fragment, LL), fruits black, shrub 3 m., common.

The species somewhat resembles Gentlea tenuis Lundell of southern Mexico. Gentlea lancifolia differs in leaf form and in its ashen appearance. There are only small infructescences on the type, and these are sessile with short thick apical pedicels. The indumentum is microscopic.

Like so many Myrsinaceae, the description is based on fruiting material from which the relationship can only be guessed.

GENTLEA MACULATA Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 3—5 m. alta; ramuli crassiusculi, glabri vel parce lepidoti; folia glabrata, petiolata, petiolo late marginato, 0.5—1.2 cm. longo; lamina venosa, chartacea vel subcoriacea, lanceolata vel oblanceolata, 4—13.5 cm. longa, 2.5—5 cm. lata, apice acuminata, basi acuta, integra; inflorescentia terminalis, late paniculata, ad 5 cm. longa, lepidoto-puberula vel subglabra; flores racemoso-corymbosi, 5-meri; pedicelli graciles, ad 8 mm. longi; sepala maculato-punctata, ovata, acutiuscula, ad 2.2 mm. longa, hyalina; corolla ad 5 mm. longa, basi lepidoto-papillosa, extus basi minute lepidota; petala elliptico-lanceolata vel lanceolata, basi connata ca. 1 mm., supra glabra, apice acuta, parce punctata, stamina basi adnata; filamenta ad 7 mm. longa; antherae parvae, ovatae, ca. 0.7 mm. longae; ovarium globosum, glabrum; stylus ca. 5 mm. longus; ovula pluriseriata.

Honduras: Dept. Morazan, mixed dense and wet cloud forest on mountain La Tigra, southwest of San Juancito, alt. 1800—2100 m., Feb. 2, 1966, Antonio Molina R., Louis O. Williams, William C. Burger and Bruce Wallenta 16972 (holotype, F; isotype, US; xerox and fragment, LL), flowers white, tree 3—5 m.; common in dense forest.

Related to Gentlea micranthera (Donn. Sm.) Lundell, it differs in having venose leaves, some as well marked as those of Gentlea venosissima (R. & P.) Lundell, and in having larger flowers with the petals essentially glabrous on outer surface for apical two-thirds of their length. The surface of the smaller, narrower petals of Gentlea micranthera is densely lepidote-pulverulent to the very apex.

The species ranges into El Salvador and Nicaragua with one collection in Guatemala from Sierra de Las Minas (F). Most of the annotated collections are in F with some duplicates in US and NY.

The collections bear an old herbarium name, which is apparently unpublished.

MYRSINE L., Syst. ed. I (1735);
Gen. ed. I. 54 (1737)

MYRSINE CHIAPENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. — Frutex, ca. 5 m.; ramuli crassiusculi, glabri; folia glabra, petiolata, petiolo anguste marginato, ad 1.2 cm. longo, crassiusculo; lamina chartacea, discolor, obovato-elliptica, 7–12.5 cm. longa, 3–5.5 cm. lata, minute punctata, margine parce pellucido-punctata, integra, apice rotundata et minute emarginata, basi late attenuata, acuta; inflorescentia pauciflora; pedicelli crassiusculi, ad 2 mm. longi; flores pistillati, 5-meri; sepala parva, ovata, ca. 1 mm. longa, basi connata, carnosa, apice acutiuscula, parce nigropunctata; corolla ca. 3 mm. longa; petala lanceolata, nigropunctata, margine papillosa; stamina abortiva; stigma ad 1 mm. longa, lamellata; fructus subglobosus, ca. 4.5 mm. diam.

Mexico: Chiapas, Municipio of La Trinitaria, slopes with Montane Rain Forest, east of Laguna Tzikaw, Monte Bello National Park, elev. 1300 m., May 13, 1973, D. E. Breedlove 35246 (holotype, LL; isotype, Dudley 648133), shrub, 15 ft. tall.

The flowers are described from fragments in the infructescence.

MYRSINE COCLENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor parva, ad 3.5 m. alta; ramuli minute puberuli vel glabrati, crassi; folia subcoriacea, glabra, longe anguste petiolata, petiolo ad 1.5 cm. longo; lamina glabra, perpunctata, anguste oblanceolata, 6.5–11 cm. longa, 2–3.4 cm. lata, apice lata, apiculata, basi attenuato-acuminata, revoluta, margine integra; inflorescentia masculina axillaris, pauciflora; pedicelli crassi, 2–2.75 mm. longi; flores minute puberuli, 5-meri, fasciculati; calyx ca. 1.5 mm. longus; sepala lanceolata, basi connata, apice subacuminata, ciliolata, nigropunctata; corolla ad 3.5 mm. longa; petala basi connata, lineari-lanceolata, ca. 3 mm. longa, minute puberula, apice acutiuscula, maculata; antherae crassae, oblongo-ellipticae, ad 1.5 mm. longae, apice apiculatae; ovarium glabrum; stigma parva, capitata.

Panama: Prov. Cocle, El Valle, Mesa, 6–6.5 km. from Main Street, ca. 1000 m., Jan. 16, 1977, J. P. Folsom 1352 (holotype, MO; isotype, LL), small tree of 3.5 meters; flowers pale green-white.

The species has distinctive comparatively large leaves, narrowly cuneate-acuminate at base, mostly obtusely rounded at apex and apiculate. The entire blade is conspicuously black punctate. Its axillary staminate flowers are few and fasciculate.

Myrsine coclensis appears to be related to Myrsine reflexiflora Lundell from the same locality.

MYRSINE COSTARICENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 10 m. alta, glabra; ramuli crassiusculi; folia glabra, petiolata, petiolo ca. 7 mm. longo, raro 1.2 mm. longo, anguste marginato; lamina discolor, subcoriacea, elliptica, 6.5–10.5 cm. longa, usque ad 5.5 cm. lata, apice rotundata, minute emarginata, basi rotundata et acutiuscula, minute punctata, margine integra, parce pellucido-punctata, subtus reticulata; inflorescentia axillaris, cylindrica, bracteata, apice pauciflora; pedicelli ca. 1.5 mm. longi, crassiusculi; flores masculini 5-meri; sepala hyalina, lanceolata, ca. 1.5 mm. longa, acutiuscula, minute nigropunctata et lineata; petala lanceolata, ca. 3 mm. longa, dense nigropunctata, margine papillosa; antherae crassae, ovato-ellipticae, minute apiculatae, 1.5 mm. longae; stigma parva, capitata.

Costa Rica: Prov. San Jose, along gravel road 2 km. N of Highway 12, ca. 10 km. W of Interamerican Highway, pine forest, elev. 2200 m., Aug. 14, 1977, Thomas B. Croat 43380 (holotype, LL; isotype, MO), tree 10 m.; inflorescences old (flowers fragmentary).

Myrsine costaricensis and Myrsine chiapensis Lundell appear to be related, differing notably in leaf characteristics.

MYRSINE GILLYI Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 5 m. alta, glabra; ramuli crassiusculi; folia subcoriacea, glabra, petiolata, petiolo 3–6 mm. longo, anguste marginato; lamina pallida, oblanceolata vel anguste obovato-oblonga, 3.5–7, raro ad 12 cm. longa, 1.8–4.2 cm. lata, apice late obtusa, basi angustata, subacuminata, revoluta, pellucido-punctata, parce lineato-punctata, integra; inflorescentia bracteata, pauciflora; pedicelli crassiusculi, 1–3 mm. longi; flores pistillati, 5- vel raro 6-meri, fasciculati; calyx ad 1.5 mm. longus; sepala basi connata, oblonga vel ovato-elliptica, inflexa, apice rotundata, raro acutiuscula, ciliolata, parce punctata; fructus globosus, ca. 4.5 mm. diam.; stigma ad 1 mm. longa.

Mexico: Nayarit, Mirador de Aguila, ca. 14 miles north of Tepic; fields and thickets above the barranca, and steep forested slopes within, elev. 450–600 m., Aug. 21, 1959, Charles Feddema 840 (holotype, LL), tree 5 m. high, ripe fruit blue-black. Nayarit, 14 to 17 miles west of Tepic along road over mountain to Jalocotan; mixed, humid, tropical mountain forest bordering oak woodland, elev. 3000 to 4000 ft., June 24, 1951, H. S. Gentry & C. L. Gilly 10685 (paratype, LL, MEXU), small tree to about 4 m. tall, fruit black-purple. Nayarit, steep hillsides 2 miles west of Mazatan, region of red soils, savannah woodland, elev. 750 m., Sept. 17, 1960, Rogers McVaugh 19115 (paratype, LL), a small tree, occasional.

The tree of Nayarit has mostly small very pallid yellowish leaves which are conspicuously pellucid-punctate with small rounded glands. It has linear glands scattered over the lower surface of blades.

The leaves of *Myrsine Gillyi* have short marginate petioles, and leaf blades subcoriaceous and revolute at base. The yellow-green hue is rare among the Mesoamerican taxa. The pistillate flowers are not known, but fragments of the dried stigma persistent on fruits suggest that it is elongated and possibly laminate or lobed.

The species is named in honor of its first collector, C. L. Gilly, a student of the neotropical flora who made notable contributions to the taxonomy of the Sapotaceae.

MYRSINE JALISCENSIS Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 5 m. alta, glabra; ramuli crassi vel crassiusculi; folia discolor, petiolata, petiolo ad 1.3 cm. longo, anguste marginato; lamina coriacea, oblanceolata, 7–12 cm. longa, 2–4 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi subcuneata, minute nigropunctata, margine glanduloso-punctata, integra; inflorescentiae e ramulis breviter sed manifeste cylindricis formatae, multi-florae; flores pistillati glabri, 5-meri, fasciculati, ad 3.5 mm. longi; pedicelli crassiusculi, 1.5–3 mm. longi; sepala ovata vel lanceolata, 1–1.5 mm. longa, acuminata, parce punctata, integra; corolla ad 3 mm. longa, basi tubulosa ca. 1.2 mm.; petala anguste lanceolata, basi stipitata, apice acuminata vel acuta, intus minute papillosa, nigropunctata; stamina abortiva; ovarium glabrum; stigma magna, ad 3 mm. longa.

Mexico: Jalisco, Sierra de Cuale, southwest of Talpa de Allende; southwest of the prominent peak called Piedra Rajada; barrancas in fir zone, on steep south- and west-facing slopes, elev. 2200 m., Nov. 19–21, 1952, Rogers McVaugh 14366 (holotype, LL; isotype presumably at MICH), tree, 5 m. high, flowers apparently white; one tree seen.

The remarkable large fleshy laminate and fimbriate-erose stigma distinguishes the species. Its acute leaves bordered with a marginal row of glands, thin sepals sparsely punctate and acute or acuminate, corolla tubular at base, with stipitate slender petals borne on the rim, and the narrow mostly acuminate petals with elongated black marginal glands are other features of note.

MYRSINE MICROCALYX Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 4 m. alta; ramuli tomentelli; folia parva, petiolata, petiolo tomentello, ad 1 cm. longo; lamina chartacea, glabrata, anguste oblanceolata, 3–6.5 cm. longa, 7–15 mm. lata, apice acutiuscula, basi acuminata et subtus tomentella, discolor, punctata, utrinque reticulata; inflorescentia masculina, multiflora; flores glomerati, 5-meri, subsessiles; pedicelli crassi, puberuli; sepala parvissima, ovata, 0.4–0.6 mm. longa, acuta, ciliolata,

parce nigropunctata, minute puberula, basi connata; corolla 2.5–3 mm. longa; petala lanceolata, nigro-lineato-punctata, basi connata, apice acuta, minute puberula; antherae ovato-oblongae, crassae, 1.2–1.5 mm. longae; ovarium glabrum, ovoideum; ovula 1; stylus ca. 0.3 mm. longus, lobatus, erectus.

Panama: Prov. Chiriquí, Cerro Colorado, 24 miles on gravel road from bridge over Rio San Felix; disturbed primary vegetation, 1430 m., Nov. 22, 1979, T. Antonio 2619 (holotype, LL), tree to 4 m. tall on steep slope, petals greenish.

A montane species which is notable for its fine pubescence of branchlets, petioles, base of leaves on lower surface, and minutely puberulent densely glomerate subsessile flowers on short spurs. The small oblanceolate leaves with long very slender petioles borne on slender branchlets further distinguish the taxon. The sepals are minute and ovate-triangular, acute and ciliolate.

The single large ovule in the placenta indicates that the species is perhaps hermaphroditic.

MYRSINE SYTSMAE Lundell, sp. nov. — Arbor, 8 m. alta; ramuli crassiusculi, apice minute puberuli, glabrati; folia novella minute puberula, glabrata, petiolata, petiolo 2–5 mm. longo, crasso, marginato; lamina subcoriacea, anguste oblanceolato-oblonga, 5–9 cm. longa, 1.5–2.5 cm. lata, apice obtusa, basi acutiuscula, revoluta, subtus reticulata, punctata, margine integra, pellucido-punctata; inflorescentia axillaris, bracteata, apice pauciflora; flores staminati 5-meri; pedicelli crassi, ad 1 mm. longi; sepala anguste lanceolata, ca. 1 mm. longa, acutiuscula, paucipuberula; corolla minute papilloso-puberula, ca. 3 mm. longa; petala basi connata ad 1 mm., lanceolata, apice obtusiuscula, parce nigropunctata vel epunctata; antherae crassae, late ovato-ellipticae, ad 1.4 mm. longae, apiculatae; ovarium glabrum; stigma abortiva, conica.

Panama: Prov. Los Santos, road to El Cortezo, alt. 100–200 m., Jan. 24, 1981, W. G. D'Arcy & K. Sytsma 14355 (holotype, LL), tree 8 m. tall, flowers white.

A taxon of low altitudes, Myrsine Sytsmae has very slender oblanceolate-oblongish leaves with short petioles, the margin revolute at acutish base. Leaf blades are narrowed to the obtuse apex. It has subsessile staminate flowers with small narrow sepals and conspicuously but minutely papilloso-puberulent petals. Some of the petals have one to several small black glands.

Myrsine Sytsmae resembles Myrsine panamensis (Lundell) Lundell in some features, and both are low altitude taxa.